**Amendments to the Claims**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims**

1-27 (canceled)

28. (currently amended) A method for treating an ophthalmic lens comprising two main sides, wherein at least one side comprises an organic or mineral external layer coated with a $MgF_2$ temporary protective layer, comprising one ~~or more~~ of the following treating steps:

a liquid phase chemical treatment of the temporary protective layer, leading to the formation of MgO and/or $Mg(OH)_2$ in and/or on the temporary protective layer; or

a deposit of at least one non-fluorinated metallic oxide and/or of at least one non fluorinated metallic hydroxide on the temporary protective layer through transfer thereof from an electrostatic film or through vacuum evaporation thereof directly on the temporary protective layer~~; or~~

~~a deposit of the $MgF_2$ temporary protective layer on the external layer is performed through vacuum evaporation at a speed lower than 0.5 nm/s, preferably lower than or equal to 0.3 nm/s~~.

29. (previously presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the external layer is a hydrophobic and/or oilophobic surface coating.

30. (previously presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the external layer has a thickness lower than 30 nm.

31. (previously presented) The method of claim 30, wherein the external layer has a thickness ranging from 1 to 20 nm.

32. (previously presented) The method of claim 31, wherein the external layer has a thickness ranging from 1 to 10 nm.

33. (previously presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the external layer is on a non-reflecting coating.

34. (previously presented) The method of claim 33, wherein the non-reflecting coating is multi-layered.

35. (previously presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the temporary protective layer has a thickness ranging from 5 to 50 nm.

36. (previously presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the liquid phase chemical treatment comprises a step of contacting the $MgF_2$ temporary protective layer with non-deionized and non-distilled water at a temperature ranging from 30 to 50°C.

37. (previously presented) The method of claim 36, wherein the temperature of the non-deionized and non-distilled water ranges from 30 to 40°C.

38. (previously presented) The method of claim 36, wherein the contact step of the $MgF_2$ temporary layer with non-deionized and non-distilled water is performed for a period of time at least equal to 10 seconds.

39. (previously presented) The method of claim 38, wherein the contact step is performed for a period of at least 15 seconds.

40. (previously presented) The method of claim 36, wherein the liquid phase chemical treatment subsequently comprises a rinsing step with water and a drying step.

41. (previously presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the water is distilled or deionized water.

42. (previously presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the liquid phase chemical treatment comprises a step of contacting the $MgF_2$ temporary protective layer with a soda aqueous solution.

43. (previously presented) The method of claim 42, wherein the soda molar concentration of the aqueous solution ranges from 0.01 to 0.1 mol/liter.

44. (previously presented) The method of claim 42, wherein the aqueous solution temperature ranges from 14 to 40°C.

45. (previously presented) The method of claim 44, wherein the aqueous solution temperature ranges from 14 to 20°C.

46. (previously presented) The method of claim 42, wherein the contact step of the $MgF_2$ temporary layer with a soda aqueous solution is performed for a period of time at least equal to 10 seconds.

47. (previously presented) The method of claim 46, wherein the contact step is performed for a period of at least 15 seconds.

48. (previously presented) The method of claim 42, wherein the liquid phase chemical treatment subsequently comprises a rinsing step with water and a drying step.

49. (previously presented) The method of claim 48, wherein the water is distilled or deionized water.

50. (previously presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the liquid phase chemical treatment comprises a step of contacting the $MgF_2$ temporary protective layer with a sodium hypochlorite aqueous solution.

51. (previously presented) The method of claim 50, wherein the aqueous solution temperature ranges from 14 to 40° C.

52. (previously presented) The method of claim 50, wherein the chlorometric degree of the sodium hypochlorite aqueous solution ranges from 0.1 to 5.

53. (previously presented) The method of claim 50, wherein the contact step of the $MgF_2$ temporary layer with a sodium hypochlorite aqueous solution is performed for a period of time at least equal to 10 seconds.

54. (previously presented) The method of claim 53, wherein the contact step is performed for a period of at least 15 seconds.

55. (previously presented) The method of claim 50, wherein the liquid phase chemical treatment subsequently comprises a rinsing step with water and a drying step.

56. (previously presented) The method of claim 55, wherein the water is distilled or deionized water.

57. (previously presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the metallic oxide is magnesium oxide, calcium oxide, praseodymium oxide, and/or cerium oxide.

58. (previously presented) The method of claim 28, wherein the metallic hydroxide is magnesium hydroxide.

59. (previously presented) The method of claim 57, wherein the MgO deposit comprises the following steps:

vacuum evaporation of MgO on an electrostatic film;

deposit of the electrostatic film onto the lens side coated with the $MgF_2$ temporary protective layer; and

removal of the electrostatic film, MgO remaining on $MgF_2$.

60. (previously presented) The method of claim 57, wherein the MgO deposit is performed through MgO vacuum evaporation, the shaped MgO layer having a thickness ranging from 1 to 5 nm.

61. (previously presented) The method of claim 28, wherein both main sides comprise an external layer coated with a $MgF_2$ temporary protective layer.

62. (previously presented) An ophthalmic lens comprising a hydrophobic and/or oilophobic coating layer and a $MgF_2$ temporary protective layer on said hydrophobic and/or oilophobic coating layer, wherein a layer of at least one non-fluorinated metallic oxide and/or at least one non-fluorinated metallic hydroxide is on the $MgF_2$ protective layer.

63. (previously presented) The ophthalmic lens of claim 62, wherein the metallic oxide is calcium oxide, praseodymium oxide, and/or cerium oxide.

64. (previously presented) The ophthalmic lens of claim 62, wherein the non-fluorinated metallic hydroxide is magnesium hydroxide.

65. (previously presented) The ophthalmic lens of claim 62, wherein the hydrophobic and/or oilophobic coating layer has a thickness lower than 30 nm.

66. (previously presented) The ophthalmic lens of claim 65, wherein the hydrophobic and/or oilophobic coating layer has a thickness ranging from 1 to 20 nm.

67. (previously presented) The ophthalmic lens of claim 66, wherein the hydrophobic and/or oilophobic coating layer has a thickness ranging from 1 to 10 nm.

68. (previously presented) The ophthalmic lens of claim 62, wherein the external layer is on a non- reflecting coating.

69. (previously presented) The ophthalmic lens of claim 62, wherein the non-reflecting coating is multi-layered.

70. (previously presented) The ophthalmic lens of claim 62, further defined as comprising an electrostatic film on the non-fluorinated metallic oxide and/or non-fluorinated metallic hydroxide layer.

71. (previously presented) The ophthalmic lens of claim 62, wherein the metallic oxide is MgO.